

APPROVED BY THE COUNCIL ON 8/1/12

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY COUNCIL MEETING

MAY 22, 2012

LOCATION: STATE CAPITOL
HELENA, MT

MINUTES

COUNCIL MEMBERS PRESENT

Jim Atchison
Kathie Bailey
Evan Barrett (conference call)
Senator Edward Buttrey
Brodie Cooney
Alan Ekblad
Representative Ed Greef
Elizabeth Marchi
Representative William McChesney

Joe Menicucci
Richard Sangrey
Dore Schwinden
Wade Sikorski
Jim Smitham
Curt Starr
Paul Tuss
Senator Gene Vuckovich
Walter White Tail Feather

COUNCIL MEMBERS ABSENT

Sheila Hogan

COMMERCE STAFF PRESENT

Mary Craigle
Tom Kaiserski
Andy Poole

Joe Ramler
Karyl Tobel
Janice Wannebo

GUESTS

Governor Brian Schweitzer
Jackie Williams, Office Manager, Governor's Office of Economic Development

The meeting was called to order at 10:10 a.m. by Acting Chair, Director Schwinden. Director Schwinden confirmed a quorum was present following the roll call by Wannebo. Director Schwinden also introduced Commerce Deputy Director Andy Poole, Census and Economic Information Center Bureau Chief Mary Craigle and Senior Economist Joe Ramler.

MINUTES

Director Schwinden asked if anyone had changes to the draft of the April 26, 2010 meeting minutes. With no response from the members, Marchi **MOVED** to approve the minutes as submitted. Bailey **SECONDS** the motion. The motion passed unanimously.

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OPENING REMARKS

Director Schwinden briefly discussed efforts within the Department of Commerce Promotions Division both internationally and in-state to promote Montana. Even though our winter was mild this past season, Montana's winter ski season was up by over 10% partly through our efforts. Director Schwinden reported that last year over ten (10) million visitors spent over \$2.5 billion in Montana and we expect another 10% increase again this year. Recently, Governor Schweitzer rode in a Watkins Shepard "big rig" truck wrapped in Montana promotional materials into Times Square handing out promotional products enticing people to come visit Montana. There are twenty-four (24) "big rigs" driving around the east coast and one traveling in-state. With the Governor's help, the Montana Department of Commerce has really focused a lot of our efforts on promoting Montana and increasing tourism. It is clearly an economic driver and creates a lot of jobs in Montana.

Director Schwinden is also proud of our international marketing efforts which have really started to pay dividends. For example, in Representative McChesney's district, a Taiwanese film crew filmed the Bucking Horse sale in Miles City. Montana has opened virtual offices in Taipei; Seoul, South Korea; Hong Kong and in Kumamoto, Japan, our sister state, so we have really expanded our efforts to attract international tourists to Montana.

Chairman Barrett (via conference call) apologized for his absence at the meeting due to a meeting in San Francisco. Barrett mentioned various major projects currently underway in Montana such as:

- Keystone Pipeline permits in Montana and South Dakota;
- Rimrock Wind Farm - \$6.7 billion project is moving ahead as planned;
- Otter Creek Development – a lot of activity in the coal sector with port expansions on the west coast;
- Technology Sector – every section of the state has good technology sectors especially the Bozeman area;
- Site Selector Tool – used to attract companies to Montana;
- Innovation Montana website – pending announcement;
- Stats – measured by number and quality of jobs taking a long-range perspective. In 1948 Montana ranked 10th in the nation in average salaries and in 1998, Montana was 51st in nation. Job quality is improving and needs to improve more and more which is our broad-range goal.
- Energy Sector – historically has provided high quality jobs and is keeping on target;
- Montana currently has \$340 million as an ending fund balance;
- Montana continues to rank high in overall tax climate;
- Montana has a highly educated work force that companies seek;
- Montana is second best economic performer and continues to win awards;
- Private sector growth in Montana is at 65% at the end of 2011 and the public sector is slightly less;
- Worker's Compensation – we are achieving a 20% reduction in worker's comp. rates;
- Montana unemployment – still need to do more to create quality jobs;
- Tourism – continues to be an important sector of Montana's economy;
- Next Administration – hope they continue to add to the strengths that this Administration has fostered.

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Senator Vuckovich asked Barrett's opinion of the value of this Council? Barrett replied that during the last legislative session there was a bill to eliminate this and other councils/boards. Barrett also acknowledged that the Administration works with most of the members on this Council on a daily basis already.

Due to technical difficulties with the webinar, Barrett's overview above was not recorded. The above is a summary of the key topics Barrett discussed with the Council.

MONTANA'S ECONOMY – INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC IMPROVEMENT

Mary Craigle, Bureau Chief of the Census and Economic Information Center (CEIC) at the Department of Commerce acknowledged that since they are the state data center they are involved in tracking everything related to the economy, commerce and business in Montana using 110 different survey programs.

Craigle introduced Joe Ramler, Senior Economist for CEIC, who distributed a copy of his presentation (attached) entitled "*Indicators of Economic Improvement*" focusing on the following areas:

- Growth Measures
 - Historical Overview (1970 – 2011) shows continued growth over the years.
 - Income Measures with Population Growth (2000 - 2011) shows Montana had a 32% change in personal income, a 20% change in population and a 19% change in per capita income.
 - New Businesses Comparison (2000 - 2009) shows 4,477 net new businesses.
 - Number of Businesses per 1,000 people (2000 & 2009) shows 35.2 businesses in 2000 compared to 36.9 in 2009.
 - Change in Businesses per 1,000 People (2000 - 2009) shows 4.8% in Montana compared to 2.8% in North Dakota while Wyoming and the U.S. showed negative numbers.
- Employment Measures
 - Employment by Industry (2000 - 2010) shows health care and social assistance leading followed by real estate and rental/leasing.
 - Services & Non-Service Related Industries
 - New Jobs by Service & Non-Service Industries (2000 – 2010) shows 78,502 new jobs in Montana.
 - Average Annual Wage by Sector (2010) shows \$35,681 for all industries, \$46,389 for non-service related industries, \$32,145 for service related industries and \$41,221 for government.
 - Employment Trends in Montana – Employment (number of jobs) compared to the national recessions that occurred in 1980, 1982, 1991, 2001 & 2009 in Montana.
 - Unemployment Rate (January 2007 – April 2012) shows (by month) 6.1% for March 2012 in Montana compared to 8.1% in the U.S.
 - Unemployment Insurance Claims (January 2007 – March 2012)
- Commerce Highlights
 - Energy Jobs (1990 - 2011) shows total mining jobs and the wages and salaries over the years.
 - Record Exports (1999 – 2011) shows the total dollars in exports and the Montana Bulk Wheat exports.

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- Tourism in Montana (1991 – 2011) shows a 7.8% increase in non-resident visitors since 2001.
- Economic Dashboard – Craige briefly showed the council how the Economic Dashboard will provide real-time, dynamic data that will be launched on the CEIC website in the near future (exact date is unknown).

Ramler reported that Montana is doing fairly well compared to the rest of the nation and our neighboring states.

Senator Buttrey asked about the number of employees by business size? Craige replied that we did not include that measure, but in fact, Montana historically has been a leader among states with small business/entrepreneurial startups. In today's economy, the majority of new businesses have a small number of employees. Senator Buttrey asked if the wages vary a lot by the type of businesses. Craige replied that it does, and that is why we included the new jobs and the average wages by sector on pages 11 and 12. Council member Bailey asked what is the link to the (economic dashboard) website? Craige replied because it is in "beta" format we have not included the link, but will let you know when it is approved and published.

Marchi announced that Avail-TVN, a research and development facility that began in Kalispell, received an investment from Carlyle of \$100 million recently. Avail-TVN is now headquartered in Reston, Virginia because that is where the majority of the satellite companies are located. Avail-TVN is a provider of digital video services and the investment will allow the company to expand internationally. They will use the new funding to acquire a United Kingdom-based On Demand Group, a video-on-demand provider. The deal will expand Avail-TVN to more than 25 companies.

ENERGY UPDATE

Tom Kaiserski, Director, Energy Promotion and Development Division (EPDD) at the Department of Commerce distributed a copy of his presentation entitled "*Montana's Energy Economy*" (attached) which gives a broad overview and general direction of where energy is going in Montana in the following areas:

- EPDD's mission
- The Schweitzer Energy Policy
- Traditional & Renewable Energy Resources
- Montana Energy Highlights
- Montana Energy Policy Highlights
- Renewable Energy Resources map
- Traditional Energy Resources map
- Energy Industry Across Montana – Coal, Oil, Transmission, Wind & Bio-energy
- Montana's Coal Reserves – 120 billion tons; 28% nation's coal; 8% world's coal
- Coal Mining in Montana – Existing Mines and Otter Creek
- Issues Impacting MT Coal Development – Asian demand, New Mines & Expanded Production and Advanced Coal Projects
- Increasing Asian Demand for Coal map (1980-2010)
- Infrastructure Needed for Coal Exports – B.C. & two new Washington ports and Tongue River Railroad

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- Montana Oil and Gas Production map – red represents gas and green represents oil
- Bakken Shale Production 1985-2010 map (Montana & Wyoming)
- Bakken Production for Domestic Supply map
- Montana Oil & Gas
- The Truth About Montana Oil Taxes – Montana's tax rate on oil (9.25%) is lower than North Dakota's (11.5%)
- Montana's Business Tax Climate – 8th best in the nation compared to 29th for North Dakota (The Tax Foundation-FY2012)
- Permitting Comparison (chart) – statutory and actual air quality permits
- Why North Dakota has more activity than Montana (map) - geology
- Oil & Gas Leases – state land lease sales
- Value Added through Keystone XL Pipeline
- TransCanada Applies for Keystone XL Presidential Permit – May 4, 2012
- Opportunities between the Oil, Gas and Geothermal Industries – Geothermal power and resources
- Energy Supply – Western States Wind Energy Potential
- Montana's Export Markets – Montana currently exports approx. 60% of its electrical generation
- Transmission is the Key
- Montana Transmission for America – Montana Alberta Tie Line, Mountain States Transmission Intertie, Chinook and Wind Spirit are the major projects in various stages of development
- Montana's Business Development Environment
 - 8th best overall tax climate for business
 - Montana's combined state & local tax burden of 8.7% ranks well below the national average of 9.8%
 - 4th most educated workforce
 - 5th best cost of labor
 - Worker's comp costs reduced by 20% in 2011
- Conclusion
 - Montana has vast energy resources;
 - Transmission capacity is essential to continued generation development;
 - Energy development is good economics - Montana Means Energy!

Governor Schweitzer briefly attended the meeting acknowledging, that in terms of business recruitment, he doubts you will find any better news than Montana's energy development. He mentioned that he was meeting with Lincoln School fifth graders today and a teacher asked about the likelihood of these students finding a job in Montana once they graduate from high school. Schweitzer explained that his administration has been working very closely with Higher Education to ensure credits from one Montana University will transfer to another seamlessly. With Montana's current funding surplus it means that we don't have to raise taxes like they are in other states, which is very important for businesses looking to re-locate. Governor Schweitzer thanked everyone for their services on this Council and efforts in economic development throughout Montana.

Acting Chairman Director Schwinden recessed the meeting for a lunch break at 11:25 a.m. Director Schwinden announced that Terry Myhre's retirement luncheon will be held at the

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Helena Regional Airport for anyone interested in attending. The meeting will reconvene into room 172 on the first floor in the Capitol following the break.

Acting Chairman Director Schwinden reconvened the meeting at 1:30 p.m.

COUNCIL RESPONSIBILITIES

Andy Poole, Deputy Director for the Montana Department of Commerce, distributed a copy of his presentation to the Council entitled "*Economic Development Advisory Council Roles and Responsibilities*" (attached) covering the statutory responsibilities of the Council for both the Certified Regional Development Corporations (CRDCs) and the MicroBusiness Finance Program (MBFP).

Certified Regional Development Corporations (CRDCs)

Poole further explained that, in statute (MCA 90-1-116), is the definition of a CRDC and their required attributes. Poole also displayed the current CRDC regional map. For the CRDC program, this Council advises the Department of Commerce concerning the distribution of funds to CRDCs as prescribed in Administrative Rules 8.99.303. Poole reported that each CRDC receives \$30,000 in base funding, for providing services to their respective regions based upon receipt of an acceptable work plan. The remainder is divided among the CRDCs according to the following formula:

- 35% based on the number of counties in the region served;
- 25% based on the population of the region served;
- 25% based on the size of the geographic area of the region served; and
- 15% based on the number of communities served.

Currently, there are eleven (11) CRDCs receiving CRDC funds. Poole displayed a table entitled *CRDC funding for CY 2012* which shows how much funds each CRDC organization will receive in 2012, once they submit their perspective quarterly reports. This Council is also responsible for prescribing allowable administrative expenses for which economic development funds may be used (i.e. personnel and operating expenses and any other expenses deemed necessary by the Council).

MicroBusiness Finance Program (MBFP)

Poole's slide presentation continued with another responsibility of this Council, to advise the Department of Commerce regarding the creation, operation, and maintenance of the MicroBusiness Finance Program. This program was created in 1991 by the 52nd Legislature in HB477. The MBFP has received two appropriations from the Coal Tax Trust Fund (in 1991 and in 1995). The MBFP currently has lent or committed \$4,458,356. The program was designed for Montana-based businesses with 10 or fewer employees with gross annual revenue of less than \$1 million. A business can borrow up to \$100,000 to start or expand their business. There are currently seven (7) MicroBusiness Development Corporations (MBDCs) throughout Montana that also provide training and technical assistance to the business owner. The interest rate charged by the MBDCs is slightly higher than what a bank would charge. It was designed as an avenue for access to capital for viable businesses that are not bankable. Poole displayed a map showing each MBDC organization. The MBFP Administrative Rules are outlined in ARM 8.99.401 through

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8.99.511 covering the reporting requirements, certification process, development loan criteria, matching contributions and loan eligibility and terms.

To date, the MBDC organizations have made a total of 1031 loans totaling over \$20.5 million and created and/or retained 2,292 full-time employees. A total of 731 loans have been repaid and slightly over \$2 million has been written-off by the MBDCs. Poole displayed the amounts currently under contract with each MBDC organization which are loan receivables which will eventually be paid back to the state.

Poole reported that we rely on the local and regional development organizations to do economic development in Montana. These economic development organizations receive federal, local and state resources which flow through these organizations and then to the local businesses.

Representative Greef indicated the county that he lives in is not served by a CRDC and by not being under the umbrella, he asked if is there a way the funding can specifically go to the five (5) counties that are currently not part of a CRDC region? Poole indicated the original rule requires at least two (2) contiguous counties to be considered a region. In statute, we are limited to twelve (12) certified CRDCs. Any county that is not a CRDC now can either join up with an existing CRDC adjacent to their county or wait until the Department issues a Request For Proposal (RFP). Representative Greef based his question on the fact that the funding should be there for the entire state. Poole believes there is greater value when more than one county works on economic development. Director Schwinden added that even though the five counties that are not with a CRDC region, those counties do have very strong, robust economic development organizations already.

OPEN DISCUSSION

Sikorski mentioned climate change and has hesitations using coal-based energy as a source of economic development. Prior to the meeting, Sikorski emailed each Council member an outline (attached) on the cost of fossil fuel development in Montana. He believes Montana should try to shift energy development to renewable energy and start looking ahead to the consequences of what is going to happen when climate change starts to happen.

Smitham mentioned a tool the Montana Economic Developers Association (MEDA) put in place called the Program Review Committee which is made of economic development practitioners and Program Administrators at the state, local and federal levels. If a member or practitioner has a concern with one of the programs they are working with, they can bring their concerns to the committee, along with their suggested corrections and the committee will evaluate it and discuss with the program administrator and possibly suggest changes in the program itself. The Department of Commerce has been very helpful in getting this started and now the Department of Labor is interested in implementing a similar committee. Director Schwinden stressed the importance of getting input and feedback from our customers. Poole reported that recently the Department of Commerce streamlined the Community Development Block Grant for Economic Development (CDBG-ED) federal guidelines to make it more accessible. The interest rate is now two percent (2%) long-term, with no limit amount on the project. Poole also mentioned the Big Sky Economic Development Trust Fund Program recently re-wrote their guidelines for planning grants and job creation which will be effective July 1, 2012. If any practitioner finds the

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guidelines difficult, they should contact the Department of Commerce with their concerns and we can look at possible changes, keeping in mind that each program's statutes drive what can and can't be done. Director Schwinden acknowledged the state is in the middle of the executive planning process now, where agencies bring their concepts for potential legislation to the Governor's policy people and the state's budget office. The Department of Commerce has some ideas, but we are not at the stage where we have approval. At the same time, the Department has been looking at the legislative bill draft requests and noticed there are a number of broad economic development requests from some of the Council members. If any member of the Council would like to discuss the draft bills they are welcome to do so at this time.

Smitham wanted to add his support for the CRDC Program as a practitioner, stating that Butte Local Development Corporation has been a CRDC since the beginning of the program. Atchison agrees that in rural southeastern Montana it has been a program where we have been able to leverage other scarce resources like EDA, local, city and county matching funds. The federal funds and the CRDC funds create their "tool box" which is a foundation for economic development programs in many rural areas. Atchison added that as a CRDC, they work close with other local development organizations (LDOs) in partnership, to do whatever needs to be done in the community.

Tuss seconds what Atchison and Smitham stated earlier about the CRDC program. Out of all the programs that they manage at the state and federal level, it is the most useful program they have and he appreciates his colleagues stating the importance of the CRDC program. With recent changes to the quarterly reporting there is more accountability but it would be nice if the assistance grants were larger, especially with inflation at 35%. Tuss briefly mentioned the MicroBusiness Finance Program which is a loan from the state to the MBDCs and every quarter they send a check to the Program for the interest. Each MBDC is responsible for their own loan losses.

Sangrey reported that under the State Tribal Economic Development (STED) Commission, the tribes are allocated \$70,000 for economic development projects on a yearly basis which helps them leverage additional funds. Currently they are working on:

- Putting their funds in an economic development project with plans to draw an additional \$800,000 to that project.
- They have been slowly recovering from two years of flooding.
- Recently there has been a new clinic, justice center and tribal office built to accommodate all of their governmental functions.
- The tribe has recently settled on a large trust fund from the federal government for the mishandling of trust funds for Indian tribes.
- His tribe is starting a work project employing 150 people.
- On the Rocky Boy reservation, they are lucky if the money turns over once in their community.
- Recently they have had five (5) small businesses start-up, thanks to funding from the State Tribal Economic Development Entrepreneur Program.

Poole stated this Council role is to encourage CRDCs to promote economic development on Indian reservations in their regions. Poole would like to place this topic on the next Council agenda so we can discuss it further. The STED Commission is comprised of tribal representatives from each reservation, the Coordinator of Indian Affairs Office, the Governor's

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Office of Economic Development and the Department of Commerce works on issues related to economic development in Indian country. There is also the Indian Country Economic Development (ICED) Program that is funded as a one-time only program by the Legislature. It is appropriated \$800,000 annually used for entrepreneurship training on each reservation, an allocation to each tribal government for any priority economic development projects and the Indian Equity Fund Program that manages \$7,000 grants to private-sector businesses on the reservations to develop more of a private-economy on the reservations. To date, they have funded over 100 businesses on the reservation, with more than 90% of those businesses still in operation.

Senator Vuckovich went back to the original question he asked earlier regarding the value of this Council. As a Legislator, he really does appreciate this Council and it is good for the Legislators to know what is going on, but he also noticed that in July 2012 there will be four Council members whose terms will expire and Senator Vuckovich wondered if anyone has asked for them to continue or what the status is? Director Schwinden welcomed the Council discussion on this issue but stated the Economic Development Advisory Council is in statue MCA 2-15-1820. Senator Vuckovich was wondering if we were operating it to disband it, especially if this Council does not meet. He remembers legislation during the last session to eliminate various Councils and it did not go through yet they did not meet, which is the same as getting rid of it. But if we are going to keep it, and he hopes we do, then some of the main participants of the public members on this Council are about to expire and he wants to know if anything will be done. Director Schwinden indicated the Governor's Office website has the information and application forms available for all Councils, Boards and Commissions whether they are new or existing members. The Department of Commerce's perspective is to have another meeting in the fall of 2012 at the Council member's convenience. He fully anticipates the Governor's Office will make appropriate appointees to this Council based on the statute as it exists.

Representative McChesney echoes Senator Vuckovich's sentiments. Outside of the statutory required administrative responsibilities, what is our role? Are we to be more substantive than just showing up once or twice a year to fulfill the statutory requirements? He thinks the Council is very informative and can play a very key role in helping make decisions on which direction this state is going to go and what the Department of Commerce is doing. He believes we should be doing more than filling an administrative function.

Senator Buttrey stated that he and Representative McChesney serve on the Government Subcommittee and a lot of these things come under that funding and he finds it to be very informative. The more interaction we have with the people who need this funding, versus them just sitting in a committee meeting trying to decide what to do, is hugely beneficial. From his perspective, the more the Legislators interact, the better and are not sure if that requires additional funding to meet more often, but it doesn't make sense to meet just once a year.

Marchi has been on the Council for a few years and believes there is tremendous value for this Council and it has been invaluable to her to understand how to more effectively work with state government and understand the needs of other parts of the state. Marchi suggests doing a monthly conference call just to check in. Director Schwinden added that with the current technology this Council can keep in contact, on a regular basis, without incurring huge costs and that funding is not the issue. Director Schwinden further stated that it was no accident that Montana is in the budget surplus state that we are in. We made hard decisions and questioned

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every cost. Director Schwinden believes it is a beneficial to have the members come together from across Montana to talk about what is going on statewide.

Tuss asked Director Schwinden to explain the Executive Planning Process. Director Schwinden indicated that the Governor-elect will not have the opportunity to go through an Executive Planning process since that process begins early in the spring when decisions are made on programmatic issues and/or statutes that are cumbersome, and from there we start to build our budget. We make recommendations to the Governor's Budget Office and they, in turn, look at our proposals and budgeting issues. They can agree or disagree to include that in the Governor's budget proposal which is released in the middle of November. Then the Governor-elect decides what will be included in their overall budget that is submitted to the Legislature however, the Legislature has no binding agreement to accept the Governor's budget. Director Schwinden stated that is a very good reason for this advisory council to meet in the fall of 2012 prior to the Legislature convening.

Representative Greef stated that, as a Legislator, he supports and is a strong advocate of this Council to continue. It is an investment moving forward for the State of Montana and he believes this would be a very poor place to cut funding or stop meeting. There are ideas and information that could possibly produce policy decisions and these meetings will be very informative as they move forward.

White Tail Feather stated he has been discussing with state and federal agencies, the fact that numbers collected on the reservations, by the reservation are not considered in various counts. They know exactly how many tribal members live on the reservation because of the per capita payments that come out annually. If you are not enrolled with a tribe, you do not receive a check. White Tail Feather stated, for example, they can't get a CDBG grants for a center in Wolf Point because they are not poor enough to get a high score to receive the grant. There has to be a way for the tribal numbers gathered by each reservation to be accepted and used by the state and federal agencies. He was surprised to see the data from the 2010 Census compared to data collected by the reservation, which was really low compared to the actual numbers that lives on the reservation. White Tail Feather believes these types of Council meetings are very beneficial to voice their concerns and issues.

Bailey indicated these councils can be as effective or ineffective as they choose to be. What is happening in the State of Montana currently is very significant and the Energy presentation this morning was very informative even though she lives in that region. She hopes, as an advisory council, that we continue to be very effective and choose to work in that manner.

Ekblad has sat on many board and councils in the past and was in a meeting where they were told they could sit in this meeting as long as you want, but the Governor has no interest in what you are doing. It turned into two years after that where they had long fights over funding because what happen was; good policy was politicized. And on these councils, what you do is good policy and responsibility to not allow extreme positions to be politicized. Because if we do, we will go back into in-fighting in government and in policy more so than in the past couple of years. He thinks this council is important and agrees with White Tail Feather. He supports a way of communicating and keeping in touch without having to drive across Montana to attend a meeting every time.

NEXT MEETING

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Director Schwinden would like to set up a conference call sometime over the summer months and then eventually having a face-to-face meeting. We can expand on the energy presentation and Indian country economic development discussions. Numerous council members indicated that early in August would be a good time to conduct a conference call. Wannebo will poll each Council member to ensure a quorum is available.

PUBLIC COMMENT

Pat Murdo, Research Analyst for the Legislative Services Division, stated the Economic Affairs Committee is responsible, under HB142, to recommend to the next Legislature whether to retain or do away with the boards or councils that are attached to Departments that they monitor. Since the Economic Affairs Committee monitors Commerce they are responsible for, and at one of the meetings, they did vote to retain this Council for at least two more years.

Marchi announced that on August 16, 2012 the Montana Ambassadors is holding their annual Montana Ambassadors' Business Open golf tournament at the Old Works in Anaconda and invites anyone that is interested in building business relationships in Montana.

ADJOURNMENT

Director Schwinden thanked everyone for their service on this Council. Senator Buttrey **MOVED** to adjourn the meeting and White Tail Feather **SECONDS** the motion. The meeting adjourned at 3:15 p.m.



Respectfully submitted by Janice Wannebo